

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATS

PLANKS ON PREPAREDNESS AND
AMERICANISM ARE PRIN-
CIPAL FEATURES.

CONSERVATION AND LABOR LEGISLATION PROMISED

Philippine Independence Forecast and
Suffrage Question is Left to States
—Prison Reform Demanded—Pen-
sions for Families of Disabled Sol-
diers—Food Control Also on the
Program—Speedy Development of
Alaska in Prospect.

Following is the text of the Demo-
cratic platform as reported from com-
mittee and adopted by the conven-
tion:

The Democratic party in national con-
vention assembled adopts the following
declaration, to the end that the people
of the United States may both realize
the achievement wrought by four years
of Democratic administration and be
apprised of the policies to which the party
is committed for the further conduct of
national affairs.

Record of Achievement.

We endorse the administration of Wood-
row Wilson. It seeks for itself. It is
the best exposition of sound Democratic
policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison on our record,
our keeping of pledges and our con-
structive legislation, with those of any
party of any time.

We found our country hampered by
special privileges, a vicious tariff, ob-
solete banking laws and an insular cur-
rency. Our foreign affairs were domi-
nated by commercial interests for their
selfish ends. The Republican party, de-
spite repeated pledges, was impotent to
correct abuses which it had fostered. Un-
der our administration, under a leader-
ship which has never faltered, these
abuses have been corrected and our peo-
ple have been freed therefrom.

Federal Reserve Act.

Under archaic banking and currency sys-
tem, profligate and disaster under
Republican administration, the re-
sults of the Money Trust—has been sup-
planted by the federal reserve act, a true
democracy of credit under government
control, already proved a financial bal-
lance in a world crisis, mobilizing our
resources, placing abundant credit at the
disposal of legitimate industry and mak-
ing a currency panic impossible.

We have created a federal trade com-
mission to accommodate the perplexing
questions arising under the anti-trust
laws.

We have effected an adjustment of the
tariff, adequate for revenue under peace
conditions, and fair to the consumer and
to the producer.

We have adjusted the burdens of tax-
ation so that swollen incomes bear their
equitable shares. Our revenues have been
sufficient in time of world stress and will
largely exceed the expenditures for the
current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the
category of commodities and have se-
cured to the citizen the right of a vol-
untary association for his protection
and welfare.

Parcel Post System.

We have advanced the parcel post to
genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal
savings system, added 10,000 rural de-
livery routes and extensions, thus reach-
ing two and one-half millions additional
people.

Economic Freedom.

The reforms which were most obvi-
ously needed to clear away privilege, pre-
vent unfair discrimination and release the
energies of men of all ranks and advan-
tages, have been effected by recent leg-
islation. We must now remove, so far as
possible, every remaining element of un-
certainty and uncertainty in the path of the
business man of America, and secure for
them a continued period of quiet assured
and confident prosperity.

Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine
of a tariff for the purpose of providing
efficient revenue for the operation of the
government economically and adminis-
tered, and unreservedly endorse the Un-
derwood tariff law as truly exemplifying
that doctrine.

We recognize that tariff rates are nec-
essarily subject to change to meet cer-
tainly changing conditions in the world's
production and trade, the events of the
last two years have brought about many
momentous changes. In some respects
their effects are yet conjectural and wait
to be disclosed, particularly in regard to
our foreign trade. Two years of a war
which has directly involved most of the
chief industrial nations of the world, and
which has indirectly affected the life and
industry of all nations, are bringing
about economic changes more varied and
far reaching than the world has ever be-
fore experienced.

In order to ascertain just what these
changes may be, the Democratic con-
gress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff
commission, to make impartial and thor-
ough study of the changes and changing
conditions under which our trade is car-
ried on. We cordially endorse this timely
proposal, and declare ourselves in sym-
pathy with the principle and purpose of
shaping legislation within that field in
accordance with clearly established facts,
rather than in accordance with the de-
mands of selfish interests, or upon infor-
mation provided falsely, if not exclu-
sively, by them.

Americanism.

That part that the United States will
play in the new day of international re-
lationships which is now upon us will de-
pend upon our preparation and our char-
acter. The Democratic party therefore
recognizes the essential and triumphant
demonstration of the individuality and
coherent strength of the nation, as the
supreme issue of this day in which the
whole world faces the crisis of mankind
change, it summons all men of whatever
origin or creed, who would preserve their
selves Americans to join in making clear
to all the world the unity and consequent
power of America.

This is an issue of patriotism. To
taint it with partisanship would be to de-
file it. In this day of test, America must

Would Have to Wait.

When Robert returned from his vaca-
tion he found that his dog did not
recognize him. He sighed and said:
"I guess he don't acknowledge me
yet."

During the prevalence of high prices
for drugs many citizens have taken to
fresh air, sunshine and good foods,
with excellent results.—Chicago News.

One of the newer vacuum bottles
can be taken entirely apart for clean-
ing.

show itself not a nation of partisans, but
a nation of patriots. There is gathered
here in America the best of the blood,
the industry and the genius of the whole
world, the elements of a great race and
a magnificent society to be melted into
a mighty and unified nation.

Unhappily actuated by the purpose to
promote the interest of a foreign power
in disregard of our own country's wel-
fare or to injure this government in its
foreign relations, or to cripple or destroy
its industries at home and abroad, or
arousing prejudices of a racial, religious
or other nature, creates discord and
strife among our people so as to obstruct
the wholesome process of unification, is
faithless to the trust which the privileges
of citizenship repose in him and disloyal
to his country.

We therefore condemn as subversive
of this nation's unity and integrity, and
destructive of its welfare, the activities
and designs of every group or organi-
zation political or otherwise, that has
for its object the advancement of the
interest of a foreign power, whether such
object is promoted by intimidating the
government, a political party or repre-
sentatives of the people, or which is cal-
culated and tends to divide our people
into antagonistic groups, and thus to
destroy that civic agreement and soli-
darity of the people and that unity of
sentiment and national purpose so essen-
tial to the perpetuity of the nation and
its free institutions.

Conspirators Condemned.

We condemn all alliances and combina-
tions of individuals in this country, of
whatever nationality or descent, who
agree and conspire together for the pur-
pose of embarrassing or weakening our
government, or of improperly influencing
or coercing our public representatives in
dealing or negotiating with any foreign
power. We charge that such conspiracies
among a limited number exist, and have
been instigated for the purpose of ad-
vancing the interest of foreign countries
to the prejudice and detriment of our
country. We condemn any political party
which, in view of the activities of such
conspirators, fails to take prompt action
to modify its policy.

Preparedness.

Along with the proof of our character
as a nation must go the proof of our
strength. It is the duty of every citizen
to belong to us. The people of the United
States love peace. They respect the
rights and covet the friendship of all
nations. They desire neither war nor
additional territory nor any advantage
which will not be peacefully gained by
their skill, their industry or their in-
dustry. They are not interested in playing
the part of a world conqueror, but they
desire absolute freedom of national life and
policy, and feel that they owe it to them-
selves and to the role of spirited independence,
which is to be maintained, and fixed policy,
that they should render themselves se-
cure against the hazard of interference
from any quarter and should be able to
protect their rights upon the seas or
any part of the world. We, therefore,
favor the maintenance of an army fully
adequate to the requirements of order,
safety and the protection of the nation's
rights, the fullest development of
modern methods of sea-coast defense
and the maintenance of an adequate re-
serve of citizens trained to arm and
prepare to safeguard the people and the
territory of the United States against any
danger of hostile action which may un-
expectedly arise.

Mexico.

The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as
a principle of Democratic faith. That
doctrine guarantees the independent rep-
ublics of the two Americas against ag-
gression from another continent. It is
the policy of the United States to play
the part of a world conqueror, but they
desire absolute freedom of national life and
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prepare to safeguard the people and the
territory of the United States against any
danger of hostile action which may un-
expectedly arise.

Conclusions.

This is a critical hour in the history
of America; a critical hour in the history
of the world. Upon the record already
set forth, which is the policy declared
and achieved in following out a con-
sistent policy for our domestic and in-
ternational development; upon the record
of the Democratic administration which
has maintained the honor, the dignity and
the interests of the United States, and
at the same time retained the respect
and friendship of all the nations of the
world and upon the great policies for the
future strengthening of the life of our
country, the enlargement of our national
vision and the mobilization of our re-
sources, as set forth above, we appeal
with confidence to the voters of the
country.

Wives Who Are to Be Pitied.

In the Woman's Home Companion
a writer says: "I know plenty of wom-
en in town who pad their bills and
connive with their dressmakers so as
to cheat their husbands and get spend-
ing money. I also know some country
women who can't get their husbands
to put running water in the house,
who cook on old-fashioned—and
broken—stoves, in inconvenient, badly
arranged kitchens, who have neither
vacuum cleaner, fireless cooker, dish-
washer, clothes wash or anything else
to make work easy. They don't even
get the egg and butter money, or they
might buy these things themselves."

Wyoming's Mineral Wealth.

Among the undeveloped resources
of Wyoming are bituminous shale, vol-
canic ash, graphite, asphaltum, man-
ganese ores, bentonite, tin, salt, bismuth
and, perhaps, on which the future
of American agriculture may largely
depend. It is estimated that more
than 1,250,000,000 acres in Wyoming
are underlain by workable phosphate
deposits, a phosphate area greater
than that of any other state.

OFFICE FILLERS

Fighting the Chestnut Blight.
The chestnut blight has already
done damage estimated as close to
\$50,000,000. The disease attacks both
American and European species, but
does little damage to those from Ja-
pan and China. Plant breeders by
crossing Japanese chestnut and native
chinquapin have produced resistant
trees. Some of the Chinese chestnuts
are said to grow 100 feet high in their
home forests.

Making Falling Pleasant.

An American inventor has patented
a life-saving suit for aeronauts involv-
ing a cushioned cap and back and
front pads for the body, communicat-
ing so that they can be blown up by a
tube extending to the mouth of the
aviator, communicating pads being
provided on opposite sides of the legs
and yielding, spring-supported shoes
being carried on the feet below the
waist, so that in falling the person
will fall feet foremost.

St. Louis is Said to Receive More

raw furs direct from trappers and
traders than does any other fur mar-
ket in the world.

Our measure of getting old inside is

the inclination we have to go to the
window when a band goes by.—Mil-
waukee Journal.

Demand for American Goods.

Metal shingles for Johannesburg,
South Africa, have to be thicker than
those ordinarily sent from the United
States, in order to be proof against
the severe hailstorms that are fre-
quently experienced in that district.
American metal ceilings find a good
market there.

"What do you think of this effi- ciency business?"

"Oh, I suppose it's a good thing for
the fishermen, but it's rather rough
on the fish."

The First Telegram.

The first telegram was sent by S.
F. B. Morse, in this country, in 1844.

MISSOURI MILITIA READY FOR ACTION

GOVERNOR MAJOR ISSUES MOBILIZATION ORDER WHEN REQUESTED.

4,500 MEN NOW ENROLLED

Artillery Equipped With Needed Sup-
plies Except Horses—Men in
Fine Condition and Full of
Enthusiasm.

Jefferson City.

Gov. Major expects word at any
time to proceed with the mobilization
of the Missouri branch of the national
guard for duty on the Mexican border.

The governor says the Missouri mil-
itia is in as good shape as that of
any other state in the Union, and that
this would be demonstrated when the
moving of troops started.

John B. O'Meara, adjutant general
of the state is in the capital to con-
sult with the governor and to issue
the necessary orders for the Missouri
militia. He has made a statement
before the president issued his or-
der. It follows:

"We will have 4,500 officers and
men ready almost at once if we are
called upon. We can assemble the
greater part of them inside of three
hours. We can use many more men
if they wish to enlist, and I know that
there will be no lack of enlistments
in a case like this. Look what Mis-
souri did in the Spanish-American
war. Our equipment includes a signal
corps, a hospital corps, artillery
and infantry. We have also one com-
pany of cavalry."

"Brig. Gen. Hardy C. Clark of Ne-
vada, will be in charge of any general
movement that may arise."

At Light Battery A on Grand avenue
Lieut. Leon R. Sanford was kept busy
swearing in the men under the new
oath of allegiance. Many of the men
had not taken the new oath, which
was passed under the law of early
in June. All those who could be
reached by telephone or message
promptly reported, however.

Great enthusiasm was shown at
Light Battery A when the order came
to get ready.

Capt. Frank M. Rumbold said that
Battery A was fully equipped with
everything essential except horses.
Only ten are allowed to the battery
for drill, but the horses will be fur-
nished on the border.

Seeks to Collect Fines.

Officials and directors of nine lum-
ber companies will be examined be-
fore Judge George Hitchcock in St.
Louis this week to ascertain if they
have any assets from which the state
can collect \$150,000, from which the
state is imposed upon them by the
supreme court for violations of the
anti-trust laws.

Judge Hitchcock was appointed as
special commissioner for this purpose
by the supreme court. Assistant At-
torney General Lee B. Ewing will re-
present the state in these hearings.

Originally 20 lumber companies
were fined a total of \$358,000. Eleven
paid their fines, aggregating \$228,000,
and were permitted to continue busi-
ness. The charters and licenses of the
delinquent companies have been re-
voked. These companies and the
fines against them are as follows:

Alf Bennett, \$1,000; Bradley, \$50,-
000; Colonial, \$10,000; Dixie, \$5,000;
Hogg-Harris, \$5,000; Van Cleve, \$5,-
000; Arkansas, \$3,000; Chicago Lum-
ber and Coal Co., \$50,000, and Free-
man-Smith, \$1,000.

Bad Apportionment for Cities.

St. Louis will receive but \$7,500 out
of the apportionment of \$250,000 made
by State Auditor Gordon from the
good road funds. This is because the
law was so drawn as to cut the heaviest
tax-paying counties and cities of the
total apportionment, no matter the
amount of taxes they pay.

The city of St. Louis has a total val-
uation of \$64,442,174, and will receive
no more of the apportionment than
Buchanan county with a total assess-
ment of \$51,063,158, or St. Louis coun-
ty, with a total valuation of \$67,976,
253. Jackson county, also, with a
total valuation of \$36,096,110, is in
the \$7,500 class. All other parts of the
state will draw on the proportion of
their assessed valuation.

Collection of College Papers.

The State Historical Society of
Missouri has the collection of the
college periodicals of the state, and
of these it has about 250 different
ones, numbering in all several
thousand issues. The earliest of these
publications are the "Iris," gotten
out by a female college at Booneville,
and the "Collegian" dated in 1858.

Prof. Ross to Australia.

Prof. and Mrs. Charles G. Ross and
family, and Miss Margaret Murphy
sailed from San Francisco for Mel-
bourne, Australia, where for the next
year Professor Ross will be a mem-
ber of the staff of the Herald, a
daily newspaper of that city.

Professor Ross, who has been
teaching in the university since the
school of journalism was opened in
1908, is taking his first leave of ab-
sence. Before coming to this work
he was engaged in newspaper work.

Summer School Enrollment.

Summer school enrollment at the
state university reached 1,165. This
is 275 ahead of the registration at
this time last year. It is thought
that at least 100 more students will
enter in the next few days.

Fights Regulation.

Officers from Colorado applied to
the governor for a regulation for
Dr. J. E. King. They claim he is
wanted in Denver for misappropriat-
ing the sum of \$1,843. The doctor
will fight the proceedings.

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Petitions Filed June 20.

On last Tuesday, June 20, the mon-
ster referendum petition concerning
the Gardner land bank was filed in
the office of Secretary of State Cor-
nelius Roach. The body in charge
of the ceremonies, like the measure
itself, was non-partisan and non-po-
litical.

The program for the petition filing
and the evening rally was prepared
by the citizens of the capital, and a
hearty welcome was extended to all
Missouri Republicans, Democrats, So-
cialists and Progressives who attend-
ed the exercises.

Samuel Rosenfeld, a member of the
St. Louis board of freeholders, and
chairman of the Gardner land bank
petition committee, had charge of the
filing of the petition, and was assisted
by C. O. Raine of Canton, represent-
ing the Farmers' State Grange; Hon.
Noah W. Simpson of LaBelle, repre-
sentative from Lewis County, who
fostered the land bank bill in its pas-
sage through the house; and
demonstrator Craig of Maryville, who stood
sponsor for the act while it was in
the senate.

The huge petition has a little over
45,000 names when only 30,327 were
required to place the proposed consti-
tutional amendment on the ballot for
the November election. Every coun-
ty in the state is represented by at
least three or four petitions. Jasper
county came forward with a total of
56 petitions of 50 names each. The
fourteenth congressional district fur-
nished 4,670 signatures; the fifth 4,-
525, and the fifteenth, 4,130.

Road Bond Protest Answered.

An answer has been filed in the
supreme court at Jefferson City by
Assistant Attorney General Ruther-
ford in the mandamus suit brought
by Prosecuting Attorney Ralph of St.
Louis County to compel the state au-
ditor to register the \$3,000,000 road
bonds recently voted by that county.

Following the filing of this answer,
Ralph filed a motion which he hopes
will forestall the intention of Thomas
Skinker, a lawyer, to carry the valid-
ity of the bond issue to the supreme
court.

Ralph asked to have Skinker's
answer, previously filed as an individual
taxpayer, attacking the constitutionality
of the law, stricken from the court
record, on the ground that Mr.
Rutherford's answer, in behalf of all
the taxpayers of the county and state,
covered every point raised in Skinker's
complaint.

Paroles Issued.

Governor Major last week issued
16 paroles and one commutation to
men serving time in the penitentiary.
J. M. Struble, convicted in St. Joseph
in November, 1913, for burglary, and
sentenced for three years, was the
beneficiary of the commutation which
he won by his knowledge of electric-
ity. He prepared the plans for the
electric wiring of the new prison cell
house, and worked faithfully on the
job. He was released on June 23.

Not Placed in Nomination.

At the recent Democratic con-
vention held